

The Norfolk Weekly News-Journal

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A little cold weather will be welcomed by many lines of business.

There is not a man on the republican ticket in Madison county who is not entitled to the solid party support.

St. Louis is 100 years old and is celebrating by cleaning up. It is a good idea. Everyone ought to clean house once a century.

A. E. Ward is well trained to take care of the work of the office of county superintendent, and his ability should appeal strongly to the voters of the county.

The News unintentionally omitted to give credit to the Plainview News yesterday for the half tone of the new school building at that place, which was reprinted by courtesy of that paper.

Boston reports a bug which has devastated the crop of that vegetable without which Bostonians cannot exist. A bug that would deprive the residents of the hub of their bean crop must be an uncommonly mean bug.

Mrs. Besant announces that the ideal man isn't due until 1913. Where Anna got her information she does not divulge, but it's rather discouraging to spring it at this time when there are so many expectant girls watching for his appearance.

Both Cook and Peary cut some ice in this north pole discovery discussion, but when it comes to blubber Peary has the largest stock. It is because Dr. Cook hasn't displayed any of it that he has gained the sympathy and good will of the people generally.

Lord Charles Beresford of England, at a recent banquet given him in New York, said that the European situation looked "red." If Englishmen continue to persist in "sooin" things it's pretty sure that the gobins will get them. They may not be whipped, but they are badly scared.

There are many people who wonder where their boys and girls pick up so much meanness. Keep them off the streets at night. There is where the devil carries on his most successful course of instruction in vice, profligacy and crime. To do this, make the home the brightest and most winsome place on earth.

Every once in a while some one inquires how much it is costing the government for Colonel Roosevelt to enjoy his hunt in South Africa. In fairness to T. R. and Uncle Sam both, it should be stated that the entire expense of the trip is being voluntarily paid by a few personal friends of Roosevelt.

Mexicans of all classes and affiliations agree that their country is hurrying towards a general revolution in favor of democracy. If not a revolution in the time of Diaz, who is getting so old that he cannot long keep his iron grip on the affairs of that indolent people whom he has ruled so long, then a revolution after Diaz.

Thomas A. Edison declares that he knows nothing in comparison with the illimitable total that which remains to be learned and expresses the wish that those who are living today might witness the triumph of science in the next century. When one considers the progress of the past half century they cannot but wonder what the next fifty years will bring to pass.

The American board of commissioners for foreign missions has entered upon its hundredth year of continued activity. It is the oldest foreign missionary society in the United States. When this organization began its work a century ago, it had to search out fields and force its services upon foreign peoples. Today it is impossible for it to fill the urgent calls for missionary work from hundreds of fields.

Madison county is particularly fortunate in being able to vote for S. R. McFarland for county clerk this year. Mr. McFarland is the one man who is perfectly fitted to take up the details of the work where George Richardson will leave off, having been Mr. Richardson's deputy during his service. McFarland is an excellent bookkeeper, is a hard worker and in the office of clerk is painstaking and accommodating. No better man for the office could be found anywhere.

Francis S. Dowling is in every way worthy the support of every republican voter in the county. He is a Madison county product, having been reared and educated in this county, is well qualified for the office he asks, and will make an efficient and capable officer. This is the first time he has asked for office. He has the right material in him to make one of the best officials the county has ever had. No

county can do better than to recognize the young men who were brought up in its borders.

C. S. Smith, as the republican candidate for sheriff in Madison county, will make a capable and efficient officer in every way, and that he will be elected by a big majority, seems certain. Mr. Smith's record is one well known to the people of this county, among whom he has lived for many years. He has been honored by the election of mayor of the city of Madison many times and has invariably performed the duties of that office in highly commendable manner. He is made of the right stuff for a good sheriff, and is popular throughout the county.

President Taft terms the federal tax on corporations a tax on success—not on failure. The argument advanced was that most successful men draw a large share of their income from corporations. Therefore, a corporation tax would strike the successful men and exclude the unsuccessful men. In other words, every new burden of taxation should preferably strike the successful man for the benefit of the non-successful. This is not done to encourage shiftlessness or to put a premium on idleness and incompetency, but merely to protect the poor and unfortunate of whom this country has a large number, and to assist them to rise above their misfortune and poverty.

"Bishop Sunbeams" is the title of a new book just published by Richard L. Metcalfe, editor of Bryan's Commoner and former editor of the Omaha World-Herald. Mr. Metcalfe some time ago published a delightful booklet, "Of Such Is The Kingdom," and his new contribution is fully equal to the first production. "Bishop Sunbeams" is a most refreshing little volume of short stories that are intensely interesting and which carry home reflections that cling. The book will be welcomed by Nebraskans, among whom Mr. Metcalfe has thousands of admirers and friends, and "Bishop Sunbeams" should have a wide sale. It will carry sunbeams sentiments into every household that it enters.

Financial affairs in Europe are, in many ways, more fixed and substantial than in America. The men in command of the great old banking institutions of continental Europe never combine to artificially inflate values, as is sometimes done in New York, for the purpose of flogging money from investors. An optimistic sentence from the lips of Hill or Morgan will instantly re-echo within the walls of our stock exchange, whereas in Europe mere sentiments whether doleful or optimistic weigh little when placed on the scale that fixes money values; home and foreign trade and all the matters that rightly determine the actual value of securities. Sentiment can never create financial values.

SCORE ONE FOR CRANE
It was eminently fitting that Mr. Crane, after having shown such discretion as he did in giving out an interview involving state secrets which he had gleaned from clerks in the department, should be asked for his resignation, as he was by Secretary Knox.

This one point wants to be scored for Mr. Crane: He did not lie out of the responsibility for his act, as many men (both big and little) attempt to do, by blaming the reporter. He acknowledged the guilt that was his and confessed that he had said to the reporter just what the newspaper said he said.

Many men, both great and small, say things for publication and then, finding they have been indiscreet, declare they never said it and that it was "one of those newspaper stories." Give credit at least to Mr. Crane for standing up and being a man when he was questioned about the interview.

If ever a public official in Madison county earned a re-election that credit surely belongs to Burr Taft, at present one of the board of county commissioners and a candidate for re-election. Mr. Taft, during his term, has done more for the district in which he lives than any other county commissioner ever did. He solved the Corporation Gulch problem in Norfolk, and thereby earned the lasting gratitude of every citizen of the city. He has been a factor in the building of good roads and permanent bridges. He has been economical in the administration of his office, and today Madison county, for the first time in years, is out of debt. Burr Taft's reputation is too good to require the slightest word of endorsement. He has lived on a farm near Norfolk for a quarter century and people know him to be conscientious, progressive, a hard worker and a man of unquestioned integrity. It is Madison county's good fortune that he has consented to run for re-election, for the office requires a very great deal of valuable time and hard work. Burr Taft should be re-elected by all means.

No one can accuse President Taft of not having the courage of his convictions. He has gone straight to headquarters and given to the "insurgents" in every particular the reasons why he opposed their particular desires. At Seattle he told them frankly that he was opposed to a territorial

form of government for Alaska, which is the one thing the Seattle-Alaskans feel that their future prosperity depends on. He met them at their fine exposition and told them the reason for his opposition. In this the president is evidently right. Alaska has few of the essentials for a territory at this time. A large portion of the population spend four months of the year in Alaska and eight in the states. The population around Sitka would inevitably dominate territorial elections, and the country, stretching as it does from British Columbia to the arctic circle, would be hard to govern through a legislature meeting at Sitka. President Taft favors, at present, a bureaucratic government for Alaska. This would be more safely controlled for a time until matters are more stationary than at the present time.

THE CAR SHORTAGE.

About a year ago there were 400,000 freight cars standing idle on railway sidetracks, says the Chicago Tribune. Now there is a shortage reported in several lines of traffic. According to the semi-monthly statement of the car efficiency committee of the American Railway association, the actual car surplusage has been reduced to 53,388 cars, one-third fewer than two weeks before. Even against these figures is the offset of small shortages mentioned aggregating 14,582 cars. The available cars, therefore, are few and the surplus is smaller than at any time since the beginning of the period of depression in 1907. Even this is likely to be wiped out within the next few weeks, so that the railroads are facing what may be a severe car shortage. Those which have cars in reserve are holding them for their own use later, so that they are not willing to help out the ones where shortage already exists in fact.

A report like this shows that business has caught up with the railroads again and threatens to swamp them soon despite the appeals to car manufacturers to rush orders for new equipment and to the repair shop foreman to hurry work on "bad order" cars. The situation in the car line is a pretty good business barometer. The impending car shortage may cause some inconvenience, particularly as coal cars are reported needed in several sections, but it tells of a total railway tonnage for the year that will be eminently satisfactory and of a general prosperity that means contentment and happiness for thousands of families.

PAVING TIME HAS COME.

The sentiment among Norfolk people is almost unanimously in favor of paving Norfolk avenue and as many side streets as possible, as outlined by Mayor Friday's recent suggestion, at the earliest possible moment and a considerable portion of the discussion of Norfolk citizens during the past few days has turned upon this topic.

That Norfolk needs paving goes without argument. All are agreed that the town never will have the tone that it ought to have, until it is paved. All agree that mudholes in the main street will never be done away with until the street is paved. The avenue in its present condition is an eyesore to the town and creates a tremendously bad impression upon visitors. That the paving will increase property values extensively is unquestioned, and that once a half mile was paved, the fever would spread just as the sewer has expanded, seems at once apparent.

With paving to be undertaken in the spring, it is none too soon to start right now in getting the details out of the way, preparatory to the work. It is none too soon to circulate the petition among property owners, a majority of whom unquestionably favor the paving, and it is none too soon for the council to get into action and create the district. Councilmen will have to investigate the matter of paving in order to get the best kind of work for the town, and this all will take time.

There will probably be some slight opposition to paving in spots—there usually is opposition to any movement toward progress that a community makes, but the will of the majority will stand and this opposition will exist in such a minority of cases that it can not keep Norfolk from advancing. The time for going ahead has arrived, and no one man or few men can block it. The great majority of people in Norfolk have been waiting patiently for some years for conditions to so shape themselves that paving could be legally accomplished. Now that time has arrived and this step forward can no longer be prevented.

If it is necessary to call a special bond election to cover paving the intersections, that matter should be taken care of this fall so that when the first robin comes, paving can be started with all possible speed.

Every act which will tend to get preliminary details cleared up and bring the real paving nearer at hand, will be received with satisfaction by the citizens of Norfolk, who believe the time to begin is now here.

FOR MORE ELASTIC CURRENCY.

That a more elastic currency will be sought by many students of finance when the next congress meets, is indicated by the following dispatch from Washington, reviewing the argument put forth by George H. Reynolds, president of the American Bankers association:

One eloquent fact—that with coffers overflowing with gold, America was obliged to appeal to Europe for relief in the panic of 1907—is a strong point in the argument that will be made to congress by the advocates of a revision of the monetary system of the country, according to the treasury statistics produced by George H. Reynolds, president of the American Bankers' association, in the course of his statement to that body. When the first blast of evil times came in 1907, the United States treasury held over a hundred million dollars more gold than the great national banks of England, Germany and France combined, while circulating outside the treasury, among the national and state banks and the people was at least twice the gold treasure held by all of those great European banks. Yet this vast hoard in the United States was entirely unavailable. The credit of the national government stood unimpaired, but the business interests of the country were crippled for lack of the currency which is their life-blood, and only a resort to the issue of clearing house certificates prevented the panic from assuming greater proportions than it did.

Congress must meet this situation in the near future, for the legislation that was enacted a little over a year ago was but temporary in its nature and must be either supplanted or re-enacted into permanent law. This realization of the need for action by the national legislature has served to direct attention to various projects that have been advanced as proper solutions of the problem, and the foremost among them stands the proposed national central bank. The scheme stands in this relation to others for a double reason; it is the common belief that it will form the basis of the curative legislation to be recommended by the monetary commission, and President Taft, in his recent Boston speech, has signified his own favorable disposition towards the project. Consequently, it is timely and appropriate to disclose to the public just what is believed to be in the minds of the president and Senator Aldrich, and the latter's seventeen colleagues on the monetary commission when they refer to the central bank; for undoubtedly, there is a great lack of information, even among bankers, upon this subject.

Mr. Reynolds again is probably a competent authority, and in his Chicago speech he sought to outline this important project. Here he pointed out that it was to be a bank of the people and for the people. The people were to be the stockholders, for anyone would be privileged to buy the bank stock just as he might a government bond. A small interest on such an investment would be guaranteed by the government; any earnings more than sufficient to pay the guaranteed interest would be shared by the government and by the stockholders. Political control of the great bank would be made at least extremely difficult by the life appointment of the officers. Integrity of operation would be assured by a board of supervisors, appointed by the president, the secretary of the treasury and the comptroller of the currency, subject to the approval of the senate, for alternate terms of at least eight years to bridge over political mutations. Thus would be met the objections founded upon the history of the old United States bank, that the central bank might be prostituted to political uses and be made a powerful engine for the perpetuation in power of one party. It is not intended that the central bank should support the credit of the nation; that must stand or fall by itself. If the national government needs funds; if it spends more money than it collects by taxation, it must continue in the old way to borrow money from the world at large by the sale of bonds.

For the single purpose of this project bank would be the safeguard of the business interests of the people in their private relations. If there were need for more money for business purposes, the bank would supply it by notes and if there were a plethora, in dull times, these notes would be withdrawn rapidly. Governmental assistance to the institution would be limited to the deposit with the central bank of all government funds now in the national banks. Perhaps that feature of the project would be most obvious to the ordinary banker, but it is hoped that they would find their compensation in being relieved from their present burden of carrying the whole weight of responsibility for increased in the circulating medium to meet sudden demands of business. At any rate, there would be no interference with the most profitable feature of the banking business for the central institution would not receive deposits from individuals.

The question as to how the business man is to benefit by a central bank is sought to be answered by the statement that the project included a provision for the acceptance of good commercial paper as a basis for the issue of money. Such paper would represent actual transactions between solvent concerns—its short-time credits—and sure to be redeemed whenever the transaction—the sale and delivery—was concluded. Of course, there would be a reasonable coin reserve to maintain equilibrium.

Such, in brief, is a bare outline of the plan, which with manifold details, probably will be laid before congress, as an accompaniment of the report of the national monetary commission. That it will meet with fairest and prolonged opposition, cannot be doubted and this, too, in spite of the best efforts of the administration, to have the matter regarded as non-political. The mere suggestion of a central bank already has sufficed to bring down upon the great banking interests and the line of division began to be apparent at the last bankers' convention at Chicago. Many of the bank officers regarded the project with deep suspicion. They were told that no encouragement should be given to the government beyond the withdrawal from their vaults of the government's funds; but they regarded the measure as the opening wedge for the destruction of the most lucrative portion of their business and viewed with anything but favor the plan whereby the government bank was to enter into competition for the enormous discount operations which gave them very great influence in the industries of the country. Possibly their objections can, in a measure be weakened by a recourse to some other means of securing a basis for the circulating notes of the central bank than commercial paper, such as an enlarged reserve of

gold and silver, or even gilt-edged mortgages on real property. But those very suggestions would probably call forth a new army of enemies, to combat the proposition; for not only small banks but thousands of wealthy individuals, find a large part of the income in returns from mortgages, while the locking up in government vaults of hundreds of millions in coin or bullion would arouse bitter opposition from the advocates of the perfectly elastic currency. It may be that the existing political parties will be divided on this great question and that there will be a new alignment in congress when it is broached. Indeed, there is some reason to believe that the administration would prefer to wage the battle on this basis, but the one assured fact that in the consideration of this subject congress in the near future, will plunge into one of the most prolonged and hard-fought contests it has known since the days of the "sixteen-to-one" struggle.

AROUND TOWN.

Hang on to your hat.

Great weather for grate fires.

It was the coal man's busy day.

One spot on a white apron spoils it.

Time to put 'em on, even if they do scratch.

Do you know you've been frosted, King Corn?

You can't keep a good man down—Hearst, either.

Hurrah for Columbus! We have been discovered.

Now that the coal season has arrived, there'll be some chuting.

Every Nebraskan ought to stand up for Detroit in this battle royal, because of Sam Crawford.

Where have we heard of Peary and Cook? Do they play on the Pirates' team, or with Detroit?

Mr. Von Phul loses the Lahn cup because he forgot to mail a letter. He surely was a Phul for luck.

Norfolk will celebrate Columbus day Tuesday with "The Man of the Hour." What more could Columbus ask?

Some of the Norfolk playgoers seem to think that the curtain rises at midnight. The curtain still goes up at 8:30.

"Be thankful," says Dr. Mackay to the man with rheumatism, "that you aren't a centipede with a thousand legs to ache."

One Norfolk woman waited for years before she bought a rat; couldn't make up her mind to it. Now she's bought one—and they're going out of style.

"Why do you live in Chicago?" the Chicago Tribune asks its readers. A man from Indiana answers the command thus: "I don't." He claims the prize.

The Norfolk News was the only paper in Nebraska that published the result of yesterday's world's championship ball game the same day the game was played.

Why does J. Pierpont Morgan feel badly over not being able to buy an obsolete Italian palace for five million dollars? He could come to Norfolk and buy a pretty good modern house for that.

Two little boys living near Norfolk—brothers—decided to buy a pair of pigeons. The pigeons cost 15 cents. Not being able to divide that amount equally, they determined to pay 20 cents for the birds, so that they could each pay a dime and keep even.

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.

Experience doesn't do some people any good.

When the men of a town fight for nothing except the postoffice and the county offices, it's too bad.

A big, ugly, cross-looking man, with a pretty wife, arrived in Atchison last week, and it is already being predicted that he will shoot somebody.

Look at the onion. How tight and smooth it wears each layer! That, sisters dear, is to be the fashionable way of doing the hair this winter.

As a rule, a man is a fool so long that people do not believe he can ever get over it, and when he does acquire a little sense, his wisdom is not taken seriously.

At Atchison woman of 47, who was engaged four times and married twice, is having what she claims is her first serious heart affair; her son has fallen in love and the girl doesn't suit her.

The years, which have a fattening and growing effect on a woman, seem to shrink a man. At 50 she looks like a toy balloon blown up, and he looks like a flannel shirt that has been in the wash all winter.

The female form divine is becoming more puzzling every day. One woman has her waist under her arm pits, and beside her there walks a woman with her waist around her knees. The man in love who follows the waist line with his arm must have a hard time of it.

So far as known, no firemen ever helped a young woman out of a burning building at night and fell in love with her and married her. Even the writers of romance realize that we men and you women, in our nighties look like the very old scratch, and a woman looks worse than a man because she has taken all the hair off her head.

Making Money On the Farm XVII.—Small Fruit Culture

By C. V. GREGORY, Author of "Home Course in Modern Agriculture" Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association

SMALL fruit can be grown almost as easily as corn or oats if it is gone at in the right way. A liberal quantity grown at home is a luxury that is within the reach of every farmer. Grown on a larger scale, the small fruits are among the most profitable crops that the farm will produce.

The best liked and most widely distributed small fruit is the strawberry. The best soil for the strawberry bed is a sandy loam. Strawberries do better on light soils, and the berries are larger and of better quality. If you have no light soil that can be used for the strawberry bed you can greatly improve a heavy soil by manuring it well. Of course it must be well



FIG. XXXIII.—IN THE BLACKBERRY PATCH.

drained, in order that it may warm up quickly in the spring instead of remaining soggy for several weeks and then baking hard, as undrained soils are liable to do.

Following, with thorough disk and harrow, is necessary in order to get the land into the best condition. Strawberries should follow some cultivated crop which has been kept free from weeds. It will then be easier to prepare the seed bed, and the patch will be freer from weeds and insects. Strawberries are particular in their soil requirements, and a little care in preparation will add greatly to the size of the crop. Too little attention is given to this important requisite. Many persons do not seem to be aware that the strawberry is at all particular about the soil in which it is put. As a consequence they prepare their beds without any reference to this essential factor in the success of their enterprise and, of course, are doomed to disappointment in the outcome.

Varieties of Strawberries.

Varieties of strawberries are divided into two general types—the perfect and the imperfect flowered. The imperfect contain only the female organs or pistils, while the perfect sorts contain both stamens and pistils. The imperfect varieties can produce no fruit unless fertilized with the pollen from the flower of a perfect variety. It is very important that attention be paid to this point in planting. Many of the imperfect sorts possess points of superiority over the perfect varieties. They can be successfully grown by planting every fifth row to a perfect flowered variety. This row will furnish pollen for the two rows on either side of it. In setting out a bed in this way care must be taken to see that the two varieties come into bloom at the same time.

Perfect and imperfect varieties cannot be told apart except when in bloom. Then the absence of the row of pistils around the petals marks the imperfect sorts. Lists of varieties of strawberries always specify whether they are perfect or imperfect. A reliable nurseryman can be depended upon to give you what you ask for. A list of the varieties best adapted to your locality can be obtained from your experiment station.

The strawberry is propagated almost entirely by runners. At each joint in the runner a new plant appears and takes root. Only plants less than a year old should be selected for planting. The crown should not be too large and the roots thick and long. The presence of large woody roots and a heavy crown indicates that the plant is an old one. If there are many leaves it is well to pinch off one or two of the largest to correspond to the injury to the root system.

Planting Strawberries.

Spring planting is the most reliable, but where the fall is moist or the patch can be readily watered fall planting gives very good results. The two important points in planting are spreading the roots and packing the dirt tightly about them. The plants should be set so the crowns are just level with the surface of the ground.

Hills Versus Matted Rows.

Strawberries are grown both in hills and in rows. In the hill system the plants are set about three feet apart. The runners are cut off in order to make a compact, vigorous hill. The size and quality of the berries are better under the hill system, but the matted row system gives larger yields. In this the plants are set from ten to twelve inches apart in rows four feet apart. The runners are trimmed to make a matted row about two feet wide. The spaces between the rows

should be kept well cultivated during the early part of the season and the weeds pulled in the rows. After the second year the runners can be allowed to fill these open spaces and the original rows plowed up. In this way the bed can be easily renewed and kept bearing for several years, usually until the land becomes so woody that it must be plowed up and put in to some other crop.

In cold climates the strawberries must be given some sort of winter protection. The object of this is not so much to prevent freezing as to keep the ground from that alternate freezing and thawing which cause heaving of the plants. A mulch of coarse horse manure applied after the ground freezes is excellent for this purpose, as it adds fertility at the same time, and in the spring the straw can be raked up and removed. One necessary precaution is to be sure that the manure is free from weed seeds. I have seen strawberry beds ruined because the mulch contained timothy hay in which the seeds were ripe enough to grow.

Raspberries and Blackberries.

Next to strawberries in importance are raspberries and blackberries. The best soil for blackberries is about like that for strawberries, while for raspberries it may be a little heavier. The two kinds of raspberries most extensively grown in this country are red and black. The red raspberry is propagated by shoots which grow up from the roots. One-year-old shoots are preferable for planting. The rows should be at least four feet apart, with the plants two feet apart in the row. Frequent and thorough cultivation is necessary to keep down the suckers which grow up from the roots. It is a good plan to plow the ground between the rows every spring.

Black raspberries do not send up root shoots. They are propagated by burying the tips of the shoots in the ground some time in August. These take root and produce new plants, which can be transplanted the following spring. The black raspberries are more rank in their habits of growth and should be planted farther apart than the red varieties. Planting every three feet in rows seven to eight feet apart is a good distance. They should receive thorough cultivation in the same manner as the red sorts.

The application of a coat of manure between the rows in the fall will materially increase the yield of all small fruits. Pruning is also important. Blackberry and raspberry shoots bear but once, so in the spring all those which produced fruit the season before should be cut out. Black raspberry shoots should have the tip nipped off when they are about eighteen inches high. This causes lateral branches to form and greatly increases the yield. The same treatment should be given to blackberries. After about four good crops of raspberries have been secured the patch should be plowed up and a new one started somewhere else.

Blackberries are usually propagated by suckers. The distance apart is about four feet in the row, with rows seven feet apart. The proper depth to set the plants is about four inches. It is a common practice to plant a row of potatoes or some other vegetable between the blackberry rows the first season. This can also be done with black raspberries. About four or five blackberry shoots are all that should be allowed to grow up the first season. After that the number may be gradually increased. A well established blackberry patch will last six or seven years. The yields that may be secured depend largely upon the fre-



FIG. XXXIV.—FINE SPRING OF RASPBERRIES.

quency of rainfall during the ripening season. A little dry weather at this time will result in shriveled, worthless berries.

In sections where the winter is severe the best results cannot be obtained from raspberries and blackberries unless some sort of protection is given. The simplest method of doing this is by bending the canes down along the row and covering them with dirt.

Currants and Gooseberries.

A clayey loam soil, with plenty of moisture, is best for currants and gooseberries. They do all the better for a little shade and are not so particular about cultivation as the other small fruits. A heavy mulch of straw or coarse manure may be used to keep down the weeds and conserve moisture and cultivation dispensed with entirely.

A few bushes set along a fence row will furnish enough of this kind of fruit for the family. They are propagated by cuttings, pieces of branches which are planted in moist earth, where they take root. Two-year-old plants are best for planting. Being hardier than the other small fruits, currants and gooseberries will stand fall planting. Indeed, this is almost a necessity, since they start growing almost as soon as the ground thaws in the spring. All weak and old branches should be cut out early each spring. Currants and gooseberries will continue to yield profitable crops on the same ground for a long time.

Father's Revenge.

"Here is a telegram from papa," says the eloping bride. "He says for us to come right home and live with him and mamma."

"I didn't think he would be so vindictive as all that," sighs the eloping bridegroom.—New York Life.

Change yourself and fortune will change with you.—Portuguese Proverb.